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THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

\$300,000 FOR A STATUE OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

The House Toiling Over the Tariff—Mr. Allen Grows Humorous—and Creates a Roar of Laughter—Mr. Bynum Censured.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Senate—On motion of Mr. Daniel the vote favoring Senate bill for the protection of fish in the Potomac river was reconsidered and Mr. Daniel presented his objection to it.

Mr. Daniel saw that if the bill was intended to be confined to those things in which the United States government had entire jurisdiction, by reason of its jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, he could not object to it; but it seemed to him from a consideration of the riparian rights of the State of Virginia in the Potomac river, that the bill asserted a jurisdiction set passed by the government.

The matter was then dropped and a number of bills passed, among them a bill appropriating \$300,000 for a statue to Gen. Grant, to be erected in Washington.

At 4 15 Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—House.—The House to-day ordered a conference on the Senate anti-trust bill. The conference on the Lyman, and Hudson, N. Y., public building bills were agreed to. The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. McKinley asked that the amendments offered by the committee on ways and means be acted upon as promptly as possible.

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, declared that the bill was being considered in an unfair manner, and that it was impossible to consider and debate the bill in the few days allowed by the committee on rules.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, thought that that amendments from the ways and means committee should be acted upon promptly.

Mr. Montgomery, of Kentucky, thought that the important amendments offered by the committee on ways and means, should not be acted upon without a full explanation of their effect.

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, created a roar of laughter by stating that he had some friends from Mississippi who were in the gallery and desired to hear him talk, and that if there was any one man in the United States that was thoroughly posted on the tariff he was the man. He had discussed the subject on canal boats from Syracuse to Albany with the result already known. He came back from that trip and had a conference with President Cleveland, and they agreed that the people in whose interest they had made the fight had not appreciated it. Complaint had been made that there was so much said in the interest of the farmer, members must be excused for talking some to the farmer, because the talk was all for the farmer.

Mr. Allen continued in his humorous strain and concluded by reciting some verses descriptive of the woes of the farmer, ending with the refrain:

"But we love the G. O. P."

For it gives us tariff yet."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, speaking of the protective tariff on raw wool, argued that it had destroyed the manufacture of woolen goods and driven the manufacturers to manufacture shoddy, thereby destroying the industry of wool growing.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Dockery and Yardley, of Pennsylvania; Buchanan, of New Jersey; Lewis, of Alabama; Niedringhaus, of Missouri, and Bland, of Missouri.

Mr. Caruth, of Kentucky, criticized the bill, and said that, notwithstanding that the Republicans taxed the shroud and the coffin, they now proposed to tax the gravestone. He trusted that when men stood before the judgment seat of God they would find at least salvation free.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, in speaking to a verbal amendment sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from James Campbell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., denying the statements reflecting upon his character made a few days since by Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, and Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia. In his letter he strongly attacks those gentlemen, and uses vigorous language in denunciation of them. An attempt was made to have the letter stricken from the records, but it was unsuccessful.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, rose to a question of personal privilege to speak to the Campbell letter, and when the chair expressed the belief that no question of privilege was involved, there was uproar and much confusion. After a half hour had been wasted, Mr. Bynum got the floor and explained the conditions under which he had called Campbell a liar and a perjurer. He concluded by reiterating the charge and by saying: "I have as great confidence in the character of Mr. Campbell as I have in the character of the gentleman who makes this attack upon me." [Excitement and uproar.]

On demand of Mr. Cutcheon the words were taken down and reported to the House, and Mr. Cutcheon offered a resolution to censure Mr. Bynum.

Dilatory motions consumed a great deal of time, but the previous question was ordered finally on the resolution.

The House adopted the resolution censuring Mr. Bynum by a vote of 126 to 103. Mr. McKenna, of California, republican, voting with the Democrats in the negative.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS CANNADY.

He Says he will Resign—The Resignation to Take Effect Immediately.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It is reported to-day that Sergeant-at-Arms Cannady, of the Senate, has informed several republican Senators that he intended to resign Monday next, his resignation to take effect immediately.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

MR. MILLS OF TEXAS DECLINES TO SUPPORT IT.

He Says he Can Retire to Private Life—But He Cannot Support a Measure which will Bring Distress on his Fellow-Citizens.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 17th.—Representative Mills has answered the letter of the Farmers' Alliance of Milan county, Tex., asking him to favor a government warehouse for the storage of the agricultural products and the issue upon them of Treasury notes to the extent of eighty per cent. of the value of the products. His answer published in the National Democrat, occupies three columns of space. He says when the government begins to take charge of the cotton, wheat, corn, oats, and tobacco, it will go on, and in time bacon, pork, beef, butter, cheese, lard, hay, and all other farm products will demand of the government to take their surplus and advance 80 per cent on it. And in periods of manufacturing and mining depression, iron, steel, woolen and cotton goods will demand to be deposited and taken care of and money loaned to their owners, and so will coal and ores and lumber. If the policy is adopted it must apply to all; and the power of those interested in these products will compel the government to extend paternal care to them.

He says that the only way by which the farmer can be helped is by the success of the tariff reform, for which Cleveland fought and fell. He declines to support the alliance proposition. In closing he says:

I am too old to change the convictions of a life time. I am a democrat because I believe the great sum of woes which humanity suffers comes from a disregard of democratic principles. I can afford to retire to private life, but I cannot afford to share the guilt of participating in an act that will bring distress and suffering to millions of my fellow citizens."

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The Discussion Over the Ravenscroft School at Asheville.

[Tarboro Southerner.]

Rev. Jarvis Buxton, Chairman of the Committee on Education, made a report regarding the Ravenscroft school at Asheville, asking that said school be moved into the country—and three acres of ground be reserved for the ministry. There arose a general discussion as to the advisability of selling the property or what steps should be taken as to a sale of it.

Rev. E. A. Osborne offered an amendment to the resolutions as he did not think it should be accessible to Asheville alone, but to the entire State, and he knew of other places—Charlotte for instance had made an offer to the Lutheran Church of \$15,000, and Columbia, S. C. \$20,000. The school, he said, had never reached the expectation of the Diocese.

Rev. W. M. Clark said that Raleigh would be a good place if it should be removed—it was much interested in the establishment of schools and would very likely offer \$20,000 and site, if bids were in order.

Dr. R. H. Lewis thought the whole discussion useless. S. S. Nash moved to refer to a committee of two clergy and two lay members to report at next convention.

Mr. Charles E. Johnson agreed with Dr. Lewis and thought the discussion premature, and moved to refer the matter to the Board of Fellows.

After a long discussion by a number of gentlemen, a vote was taken which resulted in the postponement of any action in the matter till the next convention.

That Leapfrog Lynching.

[By United Press.]

CAMDEN, S. C., May 17.—F. C. Caughman and Taylor, two of the parties accused of taking part in the recent Leapfrog lynching at Lexington, applied for bail to day before Judge Kershaw, at Chambers, Taylor was granted bail but Caughman was not. W. J. Miller the affidavit maker, who has been arrested for forgery, was also granted bail.

Marriage of Miss Blaine.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Margaret Isabella Blaine, oldest daughter of the Secretary of State, was married at 1 o'clock this afternoon, at the residence of her father, in this city, to Walter Damrosch, of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Douglass, rector of St. John's Episcopal church. President and Mrs. Harrison, members of the diplomatic corps, and others, were present. The bride wore an imported dress of white mousseline de soie, demi-train, with applique embroidery.

University Centennial Celebration.

The Centennial Memorial Volume is now ready. It contains (1) The Original Charter; (2) An account of the Alumni Banquet, the Toasts and the Responses; (3) The Special Exercises of the Class of 1879; (4) The Special Exercises of the Class of 1868; (5) The Centennial Alumni Reunion by Classes in Memorial Hall, with the speeches by the class representatives; (6) A list of the Alumni present.

The edition is limited to 700 copies—orders will be filled as received. Price, \$1 per volume, cloth; 50 cents, paper. Please send orders, with cash, to W. T. Patters in, Bursar, Chapel Hill, N. C.

The DAILY STATE CHRONICLE

has twice as many subscribers in Raleigh as any other newspaper. Advertisers make a note of this. Our books are open for inspection to advertisers.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION—AND THE GREAT SPRING PALACE.

A Message to Mr. P. M. Wilson—North Carolina Delegation Making an Impression—A North Carolinian in Jail—Other Very Interesting Notes.

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.]

Since my last letter I have been on the busy go nearly all the time. Fort Worth is a lively place at this time. The Southern Baptist Convention has brought in fifteen hundred or two thousand people.

The Spring Palace opened on Saturday with about 5,000 people present. Gov. Adams, of Colorado, delivered the address and it was both eloquent and practical.

By the way, Mr. P. M. Wilson, Secretary of our State Agricultural Society, should come to see this spring palace and return to work up one on the same order for North Carolina. The succession of buildings are all beautifully trimmed and decorated with the products of Texas. Imagine a whole side of a house covered with grains of corn of different colors and laid off in regular blocks. A room carpeted in handsome design with different kinds of seeds, and the various fittings of the room made on the same order. Festoons of moss, corn, &c., filling all the space overhead.

The Spring Palace runs for 21 days and nights, and they have the Elgin Watch Factory Band of 45 pieces to furnish the daily concerts. Crowds go there for these concerts alone.

Everything is new and unique, and it struck me that if our people could have a fresh affair of this kind next October it would pay better than the old rut of pumpkins, bed-quits, &c.

The State Press Association of Texas met in Fort Worth on Saturday, and were shown a great deal of attention.

The State Prohibition Convention is preparing to meet as I am leaving for Colorado Springs, Colorado. Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, is to make a public address to-night. A full State ticket is to be put in the field.

Dr. Sanderlin, of our delegation, has attracted more notice than any of the rest and had special mention in the daily press. Dr. Prichard made a fine speech before the Southern Baptist Convention on Woman's Work for Missions. Rev. C. Durham has been the recognized leader of the North Carolina delegates, and as such has been worked very hard. I heard a citizen of Fort Worth say that our delegates seemed to love each other better and hang together better than any of the States. Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock the Board of Trade furnished about 200 carriages and took the delegates out for a two hours drive, and all agreed that Fort Worth is not only a beautiful place but in the near future is going to be one of the great cities of Texas.

A North Carolinian in Jail.

Hearing that a son of our State was confined in jail on the charge of murder, a number of us went there Monday morning. In a felon's cell, with a jury's verdict against him, and waiting to hear from the Appellate Court, we found J. W. Davis, formerly of Chapel Hill, N. C., son of Dr. Davis. He graduated from the University in the class of '68. Is now thirty-three years of age and is a fine looking man weighing about 150 lbs. He and his widowed mother came to this State some fifteen years ago, and for five years he was a salesman for S. C. Evans, the man that he killed on July 6th, 1889. Mr. Evans was a wealthy and influential merchant, and his death created great excitement throughout all this section—so much so that the jail had to be guarded for several nights to prevent Davis being lynched.

Davis told us that he was provoked to commit the terrible deed while inflamed with liquor, and that he would have secured a different verdict but for his poverty. He still looks with strong hope for a new trial from the Appellate Court. He referred to a number of his friends and acquaintances in North Carolina, and to the great kindness of one in particular, who furnished him \$200 with which to employ counsel.

In the afternoon I called on his old mother, and did all I could to comfort her. She told me of her kinpeople in North Carolina. Her maiden name was Elizabeth A. Cotton, and among her relations are the Alstons and Williams of Chatham and Warren counties. The condition of this mother is pitiable, for she is wholly without means or income. She is now cared for by a kind lady with whom she and her son boarded. Her son was the one earthly idol, and the doom that threatens him is breaking her heart.

Through the Panhandle.

I left a portion of our party in Fort Worth, others leaving on different excursions, while Mr. Dixon, of Charlotte, Me. Srs. Ballard and McGee, of Franklinton, and myself, take the Fort Worth and Denver railroad for a day's journey through the Panhandle district of Texas. All day we are in the midst of these great acres of green dotted over with cattle. Prairie dogs, jack rabbits, &c., can be seen ever and anon. Green wheat fields of thousands upon thousands of acres are on either side, with seldom a tree in sight. Along the route are the beginnings of towns, cattle ranches and squatter settlers.

Next to the seacoast of North Carolina this must surely be the easiest of all places to make a living.

To-morrow I hope to be with my friend John E. Ray, at Colorado Springs, from which place I will write again.

N. B. BROUGHTON.

Wake Alumni of the University.

A meeting of the University Alumni of Wake county will be held at the Mayor's office in Raleigh on May 19th, at 8:30 p. m. All Alumni are requested to be present. Every one is understood to be an Alumni who has matriculated.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Greetings from the Northern to the Southern Church—A Spirited Debate on the Revision Question in the Northern Church—The Southern Assembly Deals with the Sabbath Question.

[By United Press.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 17.—The Presbyterian general assembly began business this morning by voting that fraternal greetings be sent to the Southern Church, now in session at Asheville, N. C.; also to the United Church, which meets in Philadelphia next week.

The discussion of the report of the committee on methods of effecting changes in the constitution this morning clearly indicated the line dividing the revisionists and the anti-revisionists.

The applause given the strong points of the speakers on either side showed that the supporters of each were about Equal in Number.

The standing committee on the board of ministerial relief recommended the report of the special committee for adoption. The reports shows three hundred and fifty-eight widows on the relief rolls and eighteen families cared for at Perth-Amboy institute, making a total of

Six Hundred and Forty-two Persons Receiving Relief.

Total contributions \$105,369, a little less than two thirds of the sum asked for by the last assembly.

Dr. W. C. Cattell, of Philadelphia, a powerful speaker, made an eloquent address in support of the new rule allowing all honorably retired ministers to Draw a Regular Annuity.

The recommendations of the report were adopted unanimously.

The debate on the report of the committee on methods effecting changes in the constitution was then in order. It was resolved that speeches be limited to ten minutes, the restriction to go into force after the opening speeches of Drs. Crosby and Patterson.

Dr. Crosby took the floor and spoke in favor of the report. His peroration was: "There is nothing in this strange, nebulous divinity over us that binds our intelligence and makes it

Impossible for Us to Move."

Dr. Patterson, of Phila., editor of the Presbyterian Journal, followed in vigorous opposition to the report. He prefaced his remarks with the statement that he was not influenced by the special question of revision of the confession soon to come before the assembly. His objection to the measure was that it is a proposed

Departure from Historical Principles of Presbyterianism, which is revolutionary. Its adoption would make it impossible for a minority of the church to change the constitution.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, a lay commissioner, then took the platform. He said he was in perfect sympathy with the object to be attained by the overture, but he could not vote for it. He favored a compromise between the positions represented by Drs. Crosby and Patterson.

The Southern Assembly.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 17.—In the Southern Presbyterian Assembly, at Asheville to-day, the reports of various standing committees were read. The permanent committee on the Sabbath reported that the

Sabbath was Not Being Observed now as of old, and is more a day of pleasure than of rest; that the greatest hindrances to its proper observance are Sunday trains, Sunday special rates and the Sunday newspapers, which are made the best of any in the week. The authorities

Should Demand Sabbath Observance.

The committee recommended that ministers be urged to urge their church members not to read Sunday newspapers or ride on Sunday trains. The report was referred to a special committee.

Rev. J. B. Thomas, chairman of the proper committee, reported no union and no cause for union of churches in Japan.

Rev. W. A. Campbell, of Richmond, presented an overture asking the assembly to petition the different religious bodies to join in urging governments to adopt arbitration in place of war in settling disputes. Referred.

Fraternal greetings were sent to the Saratoga assembly. Two Presbyteries submitted overtures on the evangelization of the Jews.

Vote for the man—Not for the Party.

RALEIGH, May 16th, 1890.

MR. EDITOR—Will you allow me to say a word to my race, through the columns of your paper, with reference to the coming political contest.

Mr. C. B. Green, former editor of the Durham Tobacco Plant, will tell you that when I was at the head of my race in Durham politics, I advised them to vote for "the party" at all hazards and under all circumstances. But I wish to say that this course will not do now. I call on them to remember the past few years—to remember how "the party" has acted, and then I wish to ask them if that party (republican) has proven to be our friends. I say emphatically not, and I wish my people to realize this fact.

The time is here when we must vote for men and not for "party." Party voting has yielded us nothing, and in the face of this glaring fact, I call upon my people to vote for MEN hereafter.

REV. M. L. LATTA.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

A Volcano Arises From the Sea—And Forms Four Islands.

[By United Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A report received by a privateer from Oonalaska, says that the Bogosior, the Alaskan volcano that rose from the ocean seven years ago, but after a brief activity became extinct, has broken out again and formed four new islands.

LET THE PEOPLE ELECT

THE UNITED STATES SENATORS, SAYS MR. HENDERSON.

Hon. John S. Henderson, of North Carolina, interviewed in regard to his Bill to Elect U. S. Senators by the People.

[Special to STATE CHRONICLE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1890.—Mr. Henderson's joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by the people came up before the House Judiciary Committee last week, but Mr. Henderson informs me that its consideration was postponed until the Senate shall have acted upon the matter, or shall at least have taken the initiatory steps to consider it. In response to my inquiries to-day Mr. Henderson says "the subject is well understood both by Congress and the country. The Senate was originally intended to be a representative body composed of members elected by the several State Legislatures—no state without its consent is to be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. On the other hand, the House of Representatives was to be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, the election in each state for such members to have the qualifications requisite for the electors of the most numerous branch of the Senate Legislature. As the legislatures of the several States were composed of two Houses, the members of which were chosen for each House by electors having, not the same, but different qualifications—the suffrage being more restricted in one case than the other—the Senate of the United States came to be regarded as the "Upper House" of Congress, the representatives not only of the States, but of the property of the country. In other words, the Senate represented the CLASSES, while the House of Representatives represented the MASSES of the people. Impartial suffrage prevails now in every State—the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature being the same and therefore no reason any longer exists why one House of the Congress should be elected by a popular vote and the other not. "The reason ceasing, the law ought to cease also."

Mr. Henderson said further that he did not have the time or the inclination to elaborate the subject, but he thought "it was the general belief that the Senate did not now commonly reflect the will and wishes of the masses of the people of the several States. He instanced a few things which contribute to give currency to this belief. "The Senate is the wealthiest representative assembly in the world and the Senators are supposed, very naturally, to look with more favor upon the wealthy classes of the community than upon the toiling masses, and the tillers of the soil. In some of the States of the Union, the practical result is that none but millionaires are eligible to the Senate. It is often the case too that a candidate for Senatorial preferment will obtain a seat in that body by a lavish use of his money, or that of some rich corporation, or friend whose servant he is. Again, it frequently happens under the present system, that a legislature is elected by a minority of the popular vote of a State, and thus elects for many years a representative in the Senate, in defiance of the real wishes of the people of such State. It will be difficult to cure the evils complained of entirely whatever be the mode of electing the Senators—but every right thinking person must admit that the Senate would be more careful to conform to public opinion if each Senator knew and felt that he had a constituency which would be sure to hold him responsible for any vote he might give contrary to their wishes, or in spite of their protest. The Senate, as now constituted, and I do not speak as a partisan, is not the same body it would be if you could eliminate from its membership such of the Senators as hold their seats by unjust legal technicalities and fraudulent certificates or other corporations, civil liberty is now on trial in this Republic. The House is as bad as the Senate in many respects, one great difference being that the House is directly and immediately amenable to the people of the United States for its misdoings, which the Senate is not. It is astonishing that any man or set of men in the United States could be actuated by such sentiments as Mr. Speaker Reed uttered last Saturday night in a speech delivered at Pittsburgh before the American club. Among other things he said: "Progress is the essence of Republicanism. Harping on old traditions is the business of the Democratic party and it does that business well. We cannot rival it. In Mississippi the blacks are the more numerous (than the whites). In the United States they are but a handful. If in all the Congressional districts where they are in the majority they could combine and send one of their own color to Congress they could only muster thirty out of three hundred and thirty. If Mississippi be in danger of negro domination the United States is not."

The Republican vote of the South the Republican party is entitled to under the Constitution, whether that vote be ignorant or sensible. If ignorant, we need it to offset the Democratic ignorance which votes in New York and other large cities. Why should they poll their ignorance and we not ours? What is the remedy? * * * It seems to me that the only wise course is to take into Federal hands the Federal elections. Let us cut loose from the State elections, DO OUR OWN REGISTRATION, OUR OWN COUNTING AND OUR OWN CERTIFICATION. Then the nation will be satisfied. * * * The Southern States will then by themselves grapple with the problem of whether any State of the republic can enthroned injustice."

Mr. Henderson said that he had heretofore warned the people to expect the

enactment by this Congress of a Federal election law and he hoped they would be prepared, when the inevitable came, to meet the issue thus forced upon them, with a calm determination to use all lawful means to defeat the unjust operation of such a law "In quietness and in confidence shall be the strength" of Southern people in their constitutional opposition to every evil thing which is in store for them. Mr. Henderson said he did not believe the people of North Carolina had begun to realize even by anticipation what the feast of good things was, to which this Republican Congress was inviting them, viz: First, a wasted surplus and a vast increase of tariff taxes on the necessities of life; second, hundreds of millions to be expended for pensions and a prodigality and extravagance in public expenditures never before dreamed of; third, a suspension of silver coinage and the demonetization of silver; fourth, a Federal election law which will test the endurance and patience of our people to the very utmost. If these things come "unto the land, behold darkness and sorrow shall be our portion for a season."

Mr. W. N. Snelling for Register of Deeds.

[Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.]

Having noticed the communication of "A Loyal Democrat," in your issue of Tuesday morning last, I desire to say that I heartily concur in the leading sentiment of his article, viz: "That we are the people, and the voice of the people should be heard;" and to say that with an honest expression of that opinion, the writer is content. Feeling quite sure that there may be a difference of opinion among the Democratic voters of good old Wake, and in order that the claims of such of her worthy sons as the people seem to be pushing to the front in connection with the office of register of deeds may be fully considered, I take pleasure in suggesting to the Wake County Democratic county convention, soon to assemble, the name of Mr. Wm. N. Snelling.

Mr. Snelling entered the Confederate service as a private in Capt. O. R. Raud's Company D, 26th N. C. Regt. commanded by that brave soldier, afterward the patriotic War Governor and now the model Southern United States Senator in the Congress of the United States, Zebulon B. Vance.

Mr. Snelling was soon after his enrollment elected orderly sergeant of his company, and for daring gallantry displayed upon the historic hills of Gettysburg, was promoted to First Lieutenant.

For the last two and a half years of that memorable "unpleasantness" Lieutenant Snelling commanded his company as orderly sergeant or lieutenant, and was often complimented by Col. Burgwyn for promptness and devotion to duty. He participated in all the engagements in Northern Virginia in which his regiment took part, and all who knew the glorious record of the gallant old 26th, KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THAT MEANS.

Mr. Snelling came to this city in 1880, and engaged in business as one of the firm of Parker & Snelling, and since the dissolution of the firm, has continued to reside in Raleigh. He is a Democrat whose loyalty no one can doubt, and a Christian gentleman, whose qualifications for the office of register of deeds, no voter in Wake county can question, for they all know him. Those who know him best delight to honor him most. This was clearly shown in our last municipal election, for having announced himself a candidate only on the day of the meeting of the primaries, he led the ticket in his ward, and is now serving his third term of two years as a member of the board of aldermen. The writer, with due respect to the opinion of others, desires to "register" the prediction that the voice of the people, when in convention, expressed, will "B-B-Band" the article of "Loyal Democrat" as an awfully "Rand-on" opinion, and will, with emotions of confidence and pride, place the name of W. N. Snelling upon our banner as the Democratic nominee who will bear it to triumphant victory. Such at least is the opinion of one of the

LISTENERS.

AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Resolution of the New York and Philadelphia Reformed Episcopalians in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "The members of the Annual Council of the New York and Philadelphia Synod of the Reformed Episcopal church, hereby record their unanimous and uncompromising opposition to the liquor traffic. It is an unmixed evil, and as such it should not be regulated, but destroyed. Its growing power warns us that unless we destroy it, it will destroy our free institutions. It is fast uncrowning the sovereign people. Popular elections in our country instead of being expressions of the people's will are too often mere registries of the decrees of demagogues and liquor dealers."

"This traffic is one of the giant foes of our Christianity. It ruins more souls than our churches save. Not only does it darken our own land, but its shadows stretch across the seas and deepens the darkness that broods over heathen lands. This Christian country counteracts its missionary efforts by introducing among the heathens the use of intoxicating drinks."

"Therefore, as Christian men and as representatives of a branch of the Church of Christ, we protest that it is neither right nor wise to legalize this traffic. The only way in which a Christian government can consistently deal with it is to brand as a crime an evil which is so largely the cause of crime."

Weather Report.

Raleigh yesterday: Maximum temperature 80; minimum temperature 58; rainfall 0.00 inch.

Local forecast for Raleigh and vicinity for to-day: Warmer, fair weather; southerly winds.